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CATION

1 SHEET

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[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

FIG.1.

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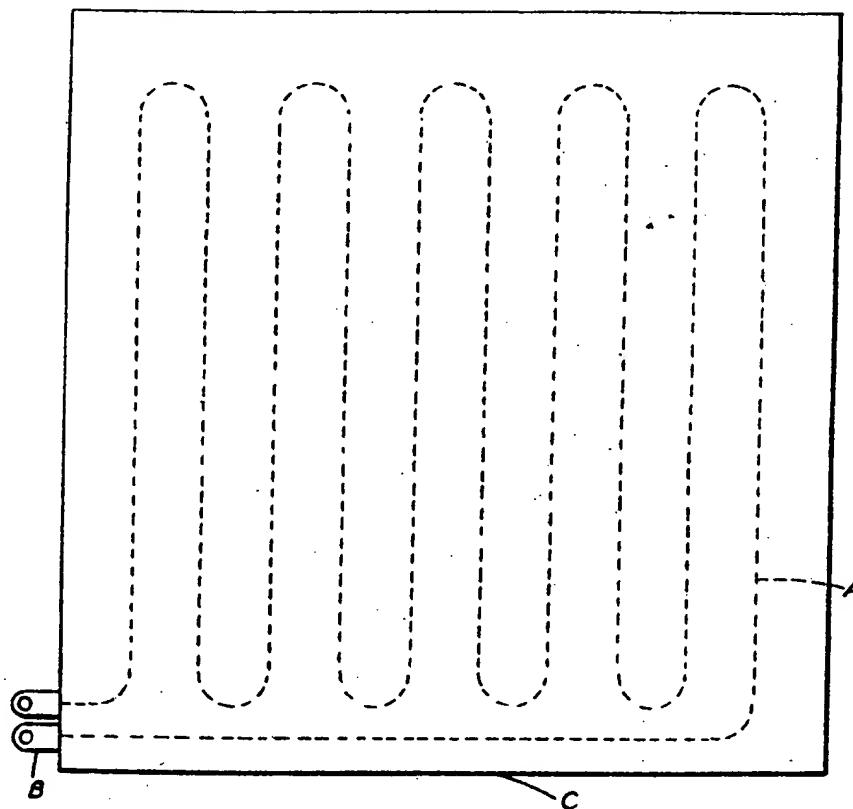
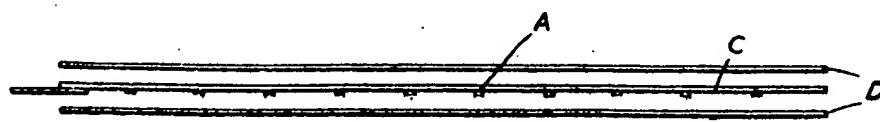


FIG.2.



H.M.S.O. (Ty.P.)

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PATENT SPECIFICATION

Inventor: JOHN ALBERT LENO.



646.940

Date of filing Complete Specification: Sept. 3, 1948.

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Complete Specification Published: Nov. 29, 1950.

Index at acceptance:—Class 39(iii), H1(c: e), H2e4(b: c: f).

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Electrical Heating Panels

We, STANDARD TELEPHONES AND CABLES LIMITED, a British Company, of Connaught House, 63, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, England, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:

This invention relates to electrical heating panels of thin section and more particularly to such panels which are suitable for the low temperature warming of e.g. rooms, linen cupboards, and beds.

An object of the invention is to provide light, shockproof and where required flexible, heating panels.

It is well known that sheets of paper, previously impregnated with a selected resin, may be moulded together under heat and pressure to form panels or boards.

It is proposed to include, during the assembly of resin-impregnated insulating sheets to form a panel of thin section, at least one sheet having mounted or printed on it a length of electrical heating element.

The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description of an embodiment shown in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Fig. 1 shows an elevation of a sheet of insulating material containing a heating element.

Fig. 2 shows an exploded plan view of a heating panel.

Referring to Fig. 1, the resin-impregnated insulating sheet is provided with a heating element A of a length and gauge compatible with the size of panel

and degree of heating required. This element is shown laced into the sheet and is brought out either as an insulated conductor or to tags such as B. Alternatively the conductor may be printed or otherwise deposited as a feature on the surface of the sheet.

In Fig. 2 the sheet C containing the heating element will be seen to be interleaved between sheets of insulating material D. It will be clear to those skilled in the art that all these insulating sheets may be of certain plastic materials or of resin-impregnated fabric equally well as of like treated paper.

Where panels are required to be sturdy rather than flexible then further sheets are added to one side of the panel during assembly.

The sheet containing the heating element remains at the same distance from the radiating surface as previously. This is because the ability to conduct the heat dissipated in the element to the radiating surface is an important feature in the design of such panels. With sturdier panels, such as would be suitable for dividing walls, it may prove desirable to include a sheet having a heating element close to each one or both radiating surfaces.

External objects may have decorative finishes, e.g. imitation marble, walnut or oak.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1947.

U. JOHN PRIOR,
Chartered Patent Agent,
For the Applicants.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Electrical Heating Panels

We, STANDARD TELEPHONES AND CABLES LIMITED, a British Company, of Con-

[Price 2/-]

naught House, 63, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, England, do hereby declare the

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claim 6 substantially as described and as shown in the drawings accompanying the provisional specification.

Dated this 3rd day of September, A.D. 1948.

U. JOHN PRIOR,
Chartered Patent Agent,
For the Applicants.

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